

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1851.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

(Limited)

LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Hospital and the Free Press.

The Free Press has been lauding Mr. Beck's conduct at the Hospital Trust, but unconsciously falls into the same error as Mr. Beck himself. The objection we have taken all along to Mr. Beck's conduct has been that he did not ascertain the facts before acting. This is such a well-recognized rule, that we did not expect anyone would object to it. A discreet friend of Mr. Beck's, instead of applauding him for acting rashly, as the Free Press does, would have quietly taken him aside and told him he had made a mistake; that no one accustomed to the methods of procedure taken to ascertain the truth would act as he acted; that he was inexperienced, but would find the rules settled by experience to be well-founded. The Free Press does not take this course, but applauds his error. It is an injury to Mr. Beck himself.

But not content with championing an act directly in the teeth of all well-settled rules, the Free Press itself imitates Mr. Beck. A few days ago it accused Mr. Purdom of making money out of his position as trustee, and the county solicitorship. The article was wrong from beginning to end. We took for granted that the public knew better and let the matter pass. A good many laughed, and inquired if Rip Van Winkle was not the editor of the Free Press. It publishes an explanation worse than the first article. It says:

"This explanation is due to Mr. Purdom, but the facts remain that Mr. Purdom, while representing as trustee the government only, acted as an official of the county, as against the city. The agreements which he drew on the county's behalf, and which are now being recommended and voted for, must have been exceptionally favorable to the county in the matter of terms. When Mr. Purdom's law bill was paid the warden remarked that 'but for making the agreement about the hospital with the city it would have been very small.' Had he remained in the capacity of legal adviser to the County Council, there is hardly any question that under the act Mr. Purdom could have been disqualified as trustee. Perhaps no one would have thought of these things had Mr. Purdom not been so steadfast an opponent of hospital reform, and so satisfied with the careless old way."

The Free Press is still very much mixed. Some one has told it of its errors in the first article, but not loud enough to waken its Rip Van Winkle editor. If he wants to sleep, let him sleep; but before he comments unfavorably on or accuses anyone of permitting his duty and his interest to conflict, he should have the facts before him. This was Mr. Beck's fault. It is the fault, too, of the Free Press.

The Free Press says Mr. Purdom favors the careless old way. Could anything be more careless than the two articles referred to in the Free Press? If the Free Press knows anything as careless as its own article, let it be produced. The fact is that Mr. Purdom has never, directly or indirectly, made one cent out of his position as hospital trustee. The Hospital Trust was not a party to the agreement at all, and did not vote on it. The Free Press knows the agreement was between the city and county, and that the Council took the building of the hospital out of the hands of the Trust, and put the city to an unnecessary expense of over fifty thousand dollars. The "careless" methods of the Trust would have saved the city at least the sum named.

The Warden's remarks are misquoted, but that is a slight circumstance, in view of the fact that in no instance has Mr. Purdom's duty and his interest conflicted, and in no way has he ever made a cent out of his trusteeship.

The Free Press has made one explanation. It should now retract and apologize. Its explanation is an aggravation of its offense. The Free Press cannot plead, as Mr. Beck might, its inexperience and lack of knowledge in matters of this kind. It made up a statement of "facts" out of whole cloth, then commented on that statement. It finds out its error, and in trying to explain its error makes matters worse by wrenching and distorting the truth to such an extent as to make its intended explanation further from the truth than its original article. It all proves how necessary it is to ascertain the facts, and how much wisdom was contained in the suggestion of the fifty-eight doctors, that complaints should not be published without the explanation.

We hope the editor of the Free Press will wake up and sin no more in the direction pointed out.

We might add that during the existence of the Trust no complaints have ever been made that have not been fully investigated. The Advertiser believes the hospital is efficiently managed, as efficiently as the funds at the disposal of the trustees will permit. More could be accomplished with more money.

Japan is showing a certain amount of independence in not giving occasion for any stringent or prohibitory immigration enactments on the part of Canada or the United States. She has forbidden her people from coming as immigrants to either Canada or the United States.

Connecting Atlantic and Pacific.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1859, is now before the United States Senate. It is likely to pass, being considered by the Senate in favor of the United States, as in fact it is; and the main quid pro quo to Great Britain and Canada, from an Imperial standpoint, must be whatever of future friendliness grows out of improved international relations. The Republicans have a substantial majority in the Senate, all members of which will likely vote for the treaty; and it will also receive votes of Democratic Senators. Under this instrument, as Senator Lodge puts it, "practically Great Britain has agreed to turn the entire management of the canal over to the United States, not only in time of peace, but in time of war."

Concurrently with consideration of the treaty, depending upon its passage, Senator Morgan has introduced a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The treaty will pass; the canal will be built; and ships to sail across the narrow water strip between the Atlantic and the Pacific; and the United States will win the show.

A Graceful Speech.

We referred a few days ago to the splendid speeches delivered at St. Andrew's Society banquet in London. One of the most pleasing features of the recent banquet given to Dr. Mason at the Russell House, Detroit, was a speech delivered by Principal Graham, of the Model School here. Dr. Mason had been a pupil of Principal Graham. The reference to youth, and the principal's well wishes for his future, were as follows:

"Youth is the spring time of life. It is the building season of the brain; the molding period of the mind; the hour of high tide with the heart. It is the time when the birds sing brightest among the many-tinted leaves, when the flowers smell sweetest, when the green grass yields softly beneath the tread of life and hope. Youth is the mist of the morning, when the vapors roll away and the gleam of golden lights are bathing the tree-tops, the spires and tips of the mountains. Youth is the cool, refreshing hour before the heat and burden of the mid-day sun; it is the time when the air is laden with the perfume of promise. Youth sees the star of hope; it hears the bugle notes before the battle; it smells the incense floating from the fires of ambition. Youth looks forward, not backward; aloft, not below. It stands where the tempest begins to rage, and the waves to roll; but, baring its breast to the breakers, it stands self-confident and serene."

"Defeat has never come to foster doubt. Disappointment has not yet set its seal upon desire. The world seems wide, and youth finds more accomplishment before than behind. 'Early youth is the fairest season in our lives.'"

"May your professional life be progressive, your social life prosperous, and your domestic life perfect."

"May you win respect, if not renown. May you win the regard of friends as well as the reward of wealth."

"May you stand where the cutting blasts of criticism will cause you no unrest, and where the waves of temptation will not drag you beyond your depth. 'May your midday be buoyant as your morning is bright; may your latter hours be filled with calmness as your earlier ones are filled with courage. May your whole life be happy, and when the time comes for the golden rays of sunset to point the hour when your day is nearly done, when you hear the birds of evening sing their farewell songs among the drooping branches of age; when the twilight breezes rustle the autumn leaves as they flutter about your final couch, may you lay your head to rest amid a pillow of perfumed flowers and feel floating over your brow a cooling breeze filled with the fragrance of a well-lived life.'"

"I wish you many, many happy years."

The question of amusements at fall fairs came up recently at the provincial winter's fair at Guelph. The consensus of opinion was that such attractions have been carried too far; that too much horse-racing and skit-dancing were not legitimate attractions for our exhibitions. A good proposal was made when it was suggested that athletics be substituted. It would hardly do to divert the fairs of all "attractions," nor, indeed, would such a course be desirable. The wisest course to pursue would be to exchange questionable for legitimate amusements; something in keeping with the original purpose of the fair. For this, scarcely anything is better calculated than good, sound, healthy athletics.

What Is the Word?

[New York Evening Post.] There was a meeting of the Chicago branch of the American Transvaal League at the Auditorium last evening, and Mr. Bourke Cockran delivered an address which was listened to by an audience of 4,000. Mr. Cockran expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt might put an end to the war in South Africa by a single word. "One word spoken to the English ambassador, or in the hearing of the English nation," he said, "would restore peace, establish justice, secure liberty to those burghers, promote enormously the prosperity of the human race, and bring immeasurable glory to the American nation." Will Theodore Roosevelt improve this opportunity for himself, his country, and the whole human race? We think that he will not. No president of the United States who holds that the Filipinos are only tardily to be put down with fire and sword, can offer any advice to a nation that holds the same opinion about the Boers.

Two Views of Hospital Management—Which Should Prevail?

The trustees of the hospital yesterday divided evenly on the question whether the patients in the hospital, unable to pay, should be treated by the members of the staff, or by any medical man they may desire.

From the time of the formation of the hospital all through its management by the City Council, and from the time of the organization of the Trust until about two years ago, such patients were treated by the staff and there was no complaint. It is quite likely that the question never entered anyone's mind. The staff doctor was performing an act of kindness without pay, and it requested would doubtless have allowed any other medical man to attend any patient he desired. The patient was doubtless only too glad to be treated by the staff doctor free, and get his medicine also free. In the great majority of cases it is not likely that he had any preference.

Two years ago, however, the question was raised by doctors not on the staff of the Medical School. The law requires the term of the Medical School to last through the fall and winter months, eight months in all, and it was in consequence of a request by the Medical School professors for eight months that the question arose. Application was made, then, about two years ago to the Trust to give eight months to the school, and four months to those not connected with the school. The outsiders objected, and for the first time in thirty years the woes of the poor man in the hospital were set forth, and the hardship it was to deprive him of the choice of a doctor painted in very dark colors. It was quite true the poor man had never discovered it, but the doctor had discovered it for him.

The trustees had to settle a difficult question. They felt that the cry of the poor man was playing to the gallery. They felt that the Medical School was a good thing for London and Western Ontario, that it was good for the hospital, and the hospital necessary for it. They did not all see the question in the same light, or seek to settle it in the same way. At Mr. McCormick's suggestion time was given, and the contending doctors requested to agree. After a time they did, the Medical School taking seven months, and the outsiders five months. An addition was made to the rule that any patient upon giving satisfactory reasons to the medical superintendent could have his own doctor attend him.

Under this arrangement they have worked for two years. The Medical School says the privilege has been abused, and at one time as many as thirteen doctors were attending fifteen patients. The inference is that the outsiders desire to kill the school—once kill the school and the staff would be allowed to attend all the non-paying patients they pleased. The wrongs of the poor man would interfere with no one's sleep.

The question now comes up in a new form. There were no complaints until the new rule was adopted about two years ago. It is claimed that this two years' period has been used so as to create a feeling between the professors and non-professors, or, more strictly, the friends and enemies of the school, for there are many physicians not professors who favor the request of the professors. This is proved by the fact that 37 physicians petitioned in favor of the repeal of the privilege, and 23 in favor of retaining it.

What is in the best interests of the hospital? The professors are competent men. The poor patients will not suffer in their hands. They come at regular hours. They keep track of their cases for teaching purposes. The patients are sometimes as much interested as the students. Order is maintained, and the nurses know when to look for the doctor and when and how to carry out his orders. The outside doctors come and go as suits them. The nurses do not know when they will come, and the same order cannot be maintained. The staff of all hospitals, attend poor patients, just as they did in London till two years ago, without complaint. Does any reason exist why the established rule should be departed from in London more than in any other place? Why is it that a difficulty exists in London, and nowhere else? The answer we believe is to be found in the fact that we have a Medical School, and the Medical School has enemies.

The Medical School is now well established, a credit to the medical men who established it, and a school of which the Province may well be proud. The people of London and Western Ontario have more reliable, more skilled physicians than they had before the school was established. Those connected with the school, and those not connected with it, must keep abreast of the times.

A wrong that was never known to exist till it was discovered that it might be used to kill the school, is not a wrong that calls for much sympathy. If it can succeed in killing the school the patients will again be treated by the staff. It is therefore plain that a mistake was made two years ago, or rather that the professors had a faith in the outside men which time has not justified. The privilege has been abused. There should be a return to the old rule, the rule of all other hospitals, the rule by which the London Hospital worked without complaint for thirty years. The poor man need not fear. There is no reputable doctor who in a proper case will decline to let a poor man be attended by another physician. The greatest danger of all comes to the hospital from the

fact that the trustees would have no control whatever over outside doctors. Our view, therefore, is that in the interest of the hospital, in the interest of the city, in the interest of the Medical School, which is an important institution of the city, the privilege should be rescinded. This will not injure such medical men as oppose the school, because they would not be paid anything for their services in any event.

A Little Sunshine.

Doubtful.—He—I'd offer myself to you for a Christmas present, if I thought you'd take me. She—I'm afraid I'd have trouble in exchanging you.—Life.

His Reply.—Old Gentleman—Are you sure you love my daughter, sir? Young man—Well, if I don't, sir, she is the worst fooled girl in this town!—Puck.

Dyspepsia Specialist (Bitterly).—But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for? Female Patient (calmly).—They weren't given to me—I bought 'em.—Tit-Bits.

She Was Boss.—Elsie—All right. We'll play grand opera, and I'll be the boss. Willie—No, you can't. It takes a man to be the manager. Elsie—Oh, you can be the manager, but I'll be what they call the bella-donna.—Philadelphia Press.

The New Century Infant—Willie, aged five, appeared at the main entrance to the circus tent hand in hand with a venerable graybeard. "Grandpa wanted to see the animals," he explained to the doorkeeper, "and I had to come along to take care of him."—Chicago Tribune.

BOAT UPSET; SIX LIVES LOST.

Another Shipwrecked Sailor Died From Exposure.

Two Children Cremated at the Soo—Two Brakemen Terribly Mangled.

Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 12.—Wednesday night the British bark *Pinnore*, owned by Clink Bros., of Greenock, Scotland, bound from Santa Rosalia, Mexico, to Portland, went into the surf at the mouth of Raft River, north of Gray's harbor. The crew of thirty abandoned the ship and took to the boats, one of which was capsized shortly after leaving the vessel and six men were drowned. The other boat reached shore safely after being out for thirty-six hours. One man died from exposure.

The crew made their way by land to Oyehat, where the tug *Ranger* brought them to Hoquiam. One of the seamen, P. Pearson, is nearly dead from exposure and is in the hospital. The crew report that the vessel disappeared, but it is believed she has been towed off by a tug from Astoria. The dead are Joseph White, H. W. White, R. Drak, P. Prior, H. Dover, Stanley Sherman, Carl Nelson.

The bark *Ernest Reyer*, ashore north of Gray's harbor is broken in two and is a wreck.

NEARLY CUT IN TWO. Drummondville, Que., Dec. 12.—Raoul Houle, 20 years old, of Montreal, lost his life here Tuesday night. The unfortunate young man was an L. C. R. brakeman, and while coupling some cars in the yard his foot slipped, and, falling, he was run over by his body being nearly cut in two.

SMITH'S FALLS, ONT., Dec. 12.—William Yealand, a brakeman on the C. P. R., was run down by the west bound express in the yards here and almost instantly killed. Both legs were cut off, and his body was otherwise frightfully mangled.

SHOT BY A GUARD. Montreal, Dec. 12.—John Barrington, of Verdun, shot Arthur McKeown in the neck while the former was being taken in charge by the Verdun police authorities. Barrington was formerly in the insane asylum, and the authorities considered his liberty as a menace. McKeown will recover.

FATHER AND SON DEAD. Windsor, Dec. 12.—Edward Mousseau, Jun., who came to Windsor from his home in Northern Michigan to be at the funeral of his dying father, survived his parent but two days, his death taking place from pneumonia, which he contracted while on his way to Windsor.

CAUGHT BETWEEN CARS. Belleville, Ont., Dec. 12.—Eugene Williams, brakeman, was caught between two cars yesterday and had several of his ribs broken. His home is at Little York.

MISTOOK THE BOTTLE. Brockville, Dec. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Jackson, Maple street, are mourning the death of their little son, Norman James, aged 4 months, who was accidentally poisoned. It appeared that the bottle was mistaken.

DOUBLY FATAL DUEL. Zolfo, Fla., Dec. 12.—G. L. Powell and J. S. Overstreet, two prominent naval stores manufacturers, shot and killed each other in a face-to-face duel about 10:20 o'clock yesterday. Overstreet went to Powell's mill, nine miles west of here. The two men had some words, and both drew their revolvers. From what facts are obtainable without doing any damage. Powell then went into the house and came out with a rifle. Both fired together, and each man fell. Overstreet was killed instantly, and Powell lived only a short time.

LAPLAINE NOTIFIED OF HIS FATE. Montreal, Dec. 11.—Joseph E. Laplaine, who is to die on Friday, was told of his fate yesterday afternoon by Rev. Father Meleche, his confessor. The scaffold will be erected at once, and it is expected that Radcliffe will arrive here on Thursday morning.

COUGH CURED, DIGESTION HELPED.—I have had a bad cough for nearly two years, and everything I took did no good until I tried your Petroleum Emulsion, which has almost cured me. It is very pleasant to take and I find it aids digestion. I feel much better in every way since taking your celebrated Emulsion. F. FLETCHER, Humber Bay, Ont.

All druggists sell it. Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable booklet entitled, "About Your Throat and Lungs." It tells how to cure the Throat, Lungs, and Digestive Organs. It gives good advice as to Diet and Hygiene, also Exercises, which are illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

This Store Does Not Misrepresent

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS

ONLY TWO FRIDAY BARGAIN DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

READ THIS LIST—IT WILL BE HELPFUL AND PROFITABLE TO YOU

Dress Goods.

Heavy Goods for Skirts and Suits, a lot of skirt and suit ends, 2 1/2 to 4 yards long, regular price \$1 and \$1 1/2, to clear 50c
5 Reversible Skirt Lengths, 2 1/2 yards each, golf cloth, plain colors, regular price, \$5 skirt, to clear per length \$4.50
French Flannels and Delaines, navy and black ground, with stripes and spots of red, mauve and white, regular 50c quality, to clear at 25c

Mantles.

20 Per Cent. off all Children's Jackets Ladies' Jackets, black cord lined throughout and double breasted storm collar, regular \$9, Friday and Saturday \$8.99

Lace Curtains.

Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, choice designs, regular \$1, per yard 60c

Bed Comforters.

12 Large Bed Comforters, filled with white batting, pretty covers, regular \$1 25 each, Friday and Saturday 95c

Ribbons.

40 pieces Double Faced Satin Ribbon, 1 1/2 inches wide, white, sky and pink, cardinal, navy and royal, regular 7c, Friday and Saturday, special, regular 6c, for one-half price, 2, to clear 3c

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Fine Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fancy lace corners and rows of hemstitching, regular 10c, Friday and Saturday each 6c
Children's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, regular 6c, for one-half price, 2, to clear 3c

Fur Capes.

4 Fur Capes, \$5, for \$4.00
5 Fur Capes, \$12.50, for \$9.50
2 Fur Capes, \$3.50, for \$2.50
1 Fur Cape, \$2.00, for \$1.50
1 Fur Cape, \$1.50, for \$1.00

Staples.

220 yards Gray Flannel, plain and twill, regular 20c, for 15c
18 only Hemstitched Damask, 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, regular 75c, for each 45c
6 only Linen Cloth, damask, fringed borders, regular price 25c, for each 15c
180 yards Art Muslin, assorted colors, regular price 8c, for 5c
20 dozen All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, size 20x40, regular 25c each, for 15c

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, 3 domes, in tan, mode and brown, regular \$1, for 60c
Ladies' Fine-Lined Kid Mitts, in tan and black, regular price 75c, to clear 40c

Hosiery.

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless, regular price 25c, to clear 15c

Ladies' Night Gowns.

Flannellette Gowns, in pink, white and blue, regular \$1 35, to clear 95c
Flannellette Gowns, embroidery trimmed, regular \$1, to clear 75c

Maid's Aprons and Caps.

Full Assortment of Maid's Aprons and Caps, just arrived for Christmas trade.

Millinery.

Special lot of Trimmed Hats on display in window, worth \$3 to \$7.50, on sale Friday morning, each \$2.49

Velvets, 12 1/2c, 19c and 35c

Fancy Stripes Velveteen, brown and green, plain colors, regular 40c, to clear 12 1/2c
Cord and Short Velvets, in black, green, blue and yellow, shot black, regular 50c, to clear at 19c
Colored Silk Velvets, in plain colors and fancy, for waist and fancy work, regular 50c and 75c, for 35c

ONE NOBEL PRIZE GOES TO FRANCE!

Sully-Prudhomme Gets \$50,000 in Cash—Worthy To Be Called a "Friend of Humanity."

Paris, Dec. 12.—One of the five prizes provided for in the will of the late Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist and expert in explosives, to be awarded to the persons "who have done the most for the benefit of humanity" in each year, has been awarded to M. Armand Sully-Prudhomme, the French man of letters.

The value of the prize is \$50,000 in cash and a gold medal costing \$200. Alfred Nobel who died in San Remo, Italy, on Dec. 10, 1896, was one of a family that has been prominent in Sweden for the last century. Nobel was a manufacturer of dynamite and other high explosives, and accumulated an immense fortune, which he by his will gave to the prize.

FIVE PRIZES A YEAR. According to his will, the interest was to be divided into five prizes of equal value. He gave one prize annually to first, the person making the most important discovery in natural philosophy; second, the most important discovery in chemistry; third, the most important discovery in the department of physiology and medicine; fourth, the person producing the most excellent work in an idealistic direction; fifth, the person having done the greatest work to promote universal peace.

DR. SENN A COMPETITOR. The prizes of philosophy and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy. The prize in medicine by the Carolinian Institute, Stockholm; the prize in literature by the Royal Swedish Academy, and the peace prize by a committee appointed by the Norwegian Parliament.

Nobel, in his will, said: "It is my express will that at the distribution of prizes no regard is to be paid to any kind of nationality, so that the most worthy competitor may receive the prize, whether he is a Scandinavian or not."

Candidates from every part of the world have been brought forward. Among noted Americans are Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, and Edison. Every prize-winner must personally appear in Stockholm to receive his prize and give a public lecture on his subject. The most distinguished men of science and literature in the world will, therefore, year after year, make the acquaintance of Sweden's capital.

PRUDHOMME ONCE A LAWYER. Sully-Prudhomme began life as a lawyer's assistant. He was born in Paris on March 10, 1839, and did not publish his first volume of poetry until 1865. He has since published a number of volumes. In 1881 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He is a frequent contributor to French literature, his work being noted for subtlety and serene melancholy.

Extra California butter, packed in glass jars, brings \$1.75 a pound at Shanghai.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

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SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

Goods Are Exactly as Advertised

Groceries.

750 dozen New Lemons, per dozen 10c
900 lbs Granulated Sugar, 5 lbs for 25c
600 lbs New Figs, choice, 6 lbs for 25c
700 lbs Imperial Blend Tea, 40, for 25c
160 lbs Fresh Ground Coffee, 30c, for 25c
320 Heavy 4-String Brooms, 3c, for 25c
1 Can Peas, 1 Can Corn and 1 Tomatoes, and 1 Tin Sardines for 30c
Assorted Candy, lb., 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c
New Raisins, Currants, Peels, Extracts Nuts, etc., fresh new goods, the best only, at lowest prices.

Crockery.

Printed Cups and Saucers, regular \$1 20 dozen, for, per dozen 80c
9, 12-piece Dinner sets, Blumhardt and gilt edge, in five colors, regular \$12, Friday and Saturday, \$9 25
50 only Jarlineries, dark blue and cream, with gilt decoration, from each 25c to \$2.00

Gentlemen's Furnishings.

Men's Heavy Mocha Gloves, wool lined, all sizes, regular 75c pair, Friday and Saturday 50c
Men's Heavy Gray Wool Socks, ribbed top, special, 2 pairs for 25c
Men's Heavy All-Wool Underwear, all sizes, regular \$1 50, suit special, 50c each, or per suit \$1.10

Clothing.

20 Per Cent Off Men's Overcoats. Oxford Gray Overcoat, \$10, for \$8.00
Oxford Frieze Overcoat, \$